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LEARY'S LATIN EXERCISES

EASY LATIN EXERCISES
FOR BEGINNERS.

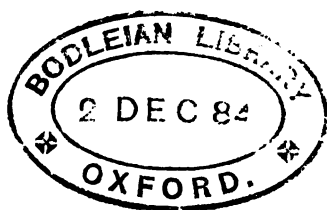
EASY LATIN EXERCISES
FOR BEGINNERS,
ON
THE ACCIDENCE
AND THE SIMPLER RULES OF SYNTAX
IN THE
LATIN GRAMMAR.

BY
THE REV. T. H. LINDSAY LEARY, M.A., B.C.L.
LATE SCHOLAR OF BRASENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD ;
HEAD-MASTER OF THE DERBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL ; AND EDITOR OF
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PREFACE.

FEW men engaged in tuition could fairly question the advantages to be derived from early practice in Latin Exercises. In the study of other languages it is customary to make the pupil do exercises in the language studied from the beginning, and with considerable profit. Such a custom of bringing the learner *to apply* his knowledge of Grammar from the outset—of looking from the Latin word to the English, and back again from the English to the Latin word—would, we feel convinced from experience, not only give the learner a lively interest in his work, but would stereotype his knowledge on his mind in a way no other method could effect.

The object of this little book is to further that end; and, it is hoped, that it is made so simple and elementary, that the learner will have no difficulty in beginning it with his Grammar. Written, as it is, by a school-master who has had long and varied experience in teaching, he may trust that he has been enabled to form a book really useful for such a purpose, and one that will tend to smoothe the difficulties that beset the path of a beginner in his study of the Latin Language.

DERBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

August, 1861.

EASY LATIN EXERCISES.

THE ARTICLE.

THE demonstrative pronoun, *hic, hæc, hoc*, sometimes called the article, is used to denote the *genders of nouns*, and signifies "this."

EXERCISE.

Of this.—Of these. (*masc.*)—By these.—Of these. (*fem.*)—To these.—These. (*neut. nom.*)—This. (*acc. fem.*)
By this. (*fem.*)—This. (*nom. neut.*)—This. (*acc. masc.*)—
These. (*acc. masc.*)

NOUNS.

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

THERE are five declensions of substantives, distinguished by the ending of the genitive case.

THE FIRST DECLENSION

makes its genitive case singular to end in *æ* diphthong;
as, hæc musa—a song; *gen. hujus musæ*—of a song.

The following words are declined like **MUSA** :—

<i>Hasta, f. a spear</i>	<i>Aqua, f. water</i>
<i>Aura, f. breeze</i>	<i>Unda, f. a wave</i>
<i>Vita, f. life</i>	<i>Mensa, f. a table</i>
<i>Aquila, f. an eagle</i>	<i>Stella, f. a star</i>
<i>Flamma, f. a flame</i>	<i>Puella, f. a girl</i>
<i>Luna, f. the moon</i>	<i>Lingua, f. the tongue</i>

Observe: *m.* stands for masculine—*f.* for feminine—*n.* for neuter—*c.* for common—gender.

EXERCISE ON THE FIRST DECLENSION.

By a song.—By songs.—To a song.—Of songs.—To this (*art.*) song.—These (*art.*) songs. (*acc.*)—Of a spear.—To spears.—Of a breeze.—To breezes.—O life!—Of these eagles.—The flame.—By the moon.—To this water.—Of these waves.—The tongue of the girl.—O stars!—To flames.—With these spears.—These tongues. (*acc.*)—This girl. (*acc.*)

THE SECOND DECLENSION

makes its genitive case to end in *i*: as, *magister*—a master; *gen. magistri*—of a master.

1.

Like MAGISTER decline :—

Liber, m. a book
Aper, m. a boar
Alexander, m. Alexander
Ager, n. a field
Faber, m. a workman
Culter, m. a knife

2.

Like DOMINUS decline :—

Servus, m. a slave
Calamus, m. a straw
Fungus, m. a mushroom
Populus, m. the people
Vulgus, n. the common people
Pelagus, n. the ocean

3.

Like REGNUM decline :—

Bellum, <i>n. war</i>	Brachium, <i>n. the arm</i>
Negotium, <i>n. business</i>	Armentum, <i>n. a herd</i>
Templum, <i>n. a temple</i>	Solum, <i>n. the soil</i>

EXERCISES ON THE SECOND DECLENSION.

1. Of a master.—By masters.—Of these masters.—O master!—With Alexander.—The knife. (*acc.*)—Of books.—To a book.—With knives.—The boars.—Of a boar.—The fields.—To a field.—O workmen!—For a workman.—Of Alexander.—These fields.—Of this book.—To the boars.—With the knife.

2. O Lord!—By lords.—Of a lord.—With a lord.—To these lords.—Of the people.—With ~~this~~ people.—To a slave.—From slaves.—A mushroom. (*acc.*)—For a mushroom.—To the *common* people.—With the *common* people.—Of the ocean.—This straw. (*acc.*)—To mushrooms.—The straws.

3. The kingdoms.—Of a kingdom.—For kingdoms. O wars!—To a war.—Of the business.—With this business.—For the temples.—Of the temple.—O arm! To the arms.—Of herds.—With a herd.—Of the soil. The soil. (*acc.*)—For wars.—To temples.

THE THIRD DECLENSION

makes its genitive case to end in *is*: *as, nubes, nubis.*

1.

Like NUBES decline:—

Collis, m. a hill
Civis, m. a citizen
Cœdes, f. a death-cut
Avis, f. a bird
Hostis, c. an enemy
Testis, c. a witness

2.

Like LAPIS decline:—

Sanguis, m. gen. sanguinis, blood
Glans, f. gen. glandis, an acorn
Frons, f. gen. frondis, a bough
Sermo, m. gen. sermonis, a speech
Miles, m. gen. militis, soldier
Comes, c. gen. comitis, comrade

3.

Like OPUS decline:—

Munus, n. a gift
Carcer, m. a prison
Verber, n. a blow
Robur, n. gen. roboris, strength
Æs, n. gen. æris, bronze
Æquor, n. gen. æquoris, a level
plain

4.

Like PARENS decline:—

Gens, f. a nation
Torrens, m. a torrent
Infans, c. an infant
Cliens, m. a client
Serpens, m. a serpent
Dens, m. a tooth

EXERCISES ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. Of a cloud.—To a cloud.—O clouds!—To a hill.—O hills!—For a citizen.—With citizens.—The death-cut. (*acc.*)—For a death-cut.—Of a bird.—For a bird.—Of the enemies.—For the enemies.—With a witness.—The witnesses.—Of citizens.—To hills.—To birds.—The enemies. (*acc.*)

2. Of a stone.—O stones!—To stones.—With a stone.—To blood.—With blood.—Of acorns.—With

acorns.—O boughs!—The bough. (*acc.*)—Of a speech.
—For a speech.—With soldiers.—To a soldier.—O
comrade!—To a comrade.—To a stone.—Blood. (*acc.*)
—With a speech.

3. For work.—To this work.—O works!—These
works. (*acc.*)—With a gift.—With gifts.—To a prison.
—For a prison.—Of a blow.—Of blows.—The level
plain. (*acc.*)—Of the level plain.—Of strength.—To
strength.—With bronze.—For bronze.

4. Parents.—To parents.—Of a parent.—O parents!
—Of this nation.—To nations.—Torrents.—To tor-
rents.—Of infants.—An infant. (*acc.*)—Of a client.—O
client!—For serpents.—To serpents.—With teeth.—For
a tooth.—To clients.—To infants.—Of parents.—A tor-
rent. (*acc.*)

THE FOURTH DECLENSION

makes its genitive case singular to end in *ūs*: as,
gradus—a step; *gen.* gradūs—of a step.

Like GRADUS decline:—

<i>Coetus, m. a gathering</i>	<i>Metus, m. apprehension</i>
<i>Sinus, m. a bay</i>	<i>Manus, f. a hand</i>
<i>Currus, m. a chariot</i>	<i>Exercitus, m. an army</i>

EXERCISES ON THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

Of this step.—Of steps.—From a step.—O steps!—
Of a gathering.—To a gathering.—For gatherings.—
Bays. (*acc.*)—To a bay.—For bays.—To a chariot.—O
chariots!—From chariots.—Apprehensions. (*acc.*)—Of
apprehensions.—With apprehensions.—From a hand.—
To hands.—With the army.—Of armies.

THE FIFTH DECLENSION

makes its genitive case to end in *ei*: as, *facies*—a face;
gen. faciēi.

Like FACIES decline:—

<i>Dies, m. a day</i>	<i>Acies, f. battle array</i>
<i>Res, f. a thing</i>	<i>Species, f. an appearance</i>
<i>Fides, f. faith</i>	<i>Glacies, f. ice</i>

EXERCISES ON THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

The faces.—To faces.—By a face.—Of faces.—O face!—By day.—To days.—Of a day.—The thing. (*acc.*)—The things. (*acc.*)—For a thing.—To faith.—With faith.—O faith!—For battle array.—Of battle array.—In battle array. (*abl.*)—The appearance. (*acc.*)—O appearance!—For appearance.—The ice. (*acc.*)—Of ice.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

1.

Uva, f. a grape
Penna, f. a pen
Charta, f. paper
Poena, f. punishment

2.

Puer, m. a boy
Ovum, n. an egg
Ludus, m. play
Deus, m. voc. O Deus, God

3.

Latus, n. a side
Latro, m. a robber
Pars, f. a part
Amor, m. love

4.

Motus, m. motion
Arcus, m. a bow
Fructus, m. fruit
Tribus, f. a tribe

5.

Effigies, *f. an image*

Macies, *f. leanness*

Meridies, *m. mid-day*

Spes, *f. hope*

1. To an image.—An image. (*acc.*)—By an image.—Of the egg.—To eggs.—With eggs.—O boys!—To boys.—Of the boy.—O God!—Of God.—Of Gods.—To punishment.—Of punishment.—With punishments.

2. O love!—With love.—Of loves.—The tribes. (*acc.*)—Of tribes.—With tribes.—Of hope.—O hopes!—Hope. (*acc.*)—The grapes.—Of grapes.—To grapes.—With these grapes.—Of a side.—To sides.—With a side.—For a side.

3. By motion.—Motions.—For a motion.—Of this motion.—With play.—Of play.—O play!—With plays.—Of robbers.—O robber!—By a robber.—To a robber.—The fruits. (*acc.*)—Of fruits.—O fruit!—The bows. (*acc.*)—Of a bow.—With a bow.

4. Of paper.—To papers.—O papers!—For paper.—Of mid-day.—To mid-day.—By mid-day.—Mid-day. (*acc.*)—The part. (*acc.*)—To parts.—With parts.—Of a part.—The pens.—Of pens.—To pens.—O pens!

5. Of leanness.—The leanness. (*acc.*)—O leanness!—By leanness.—Of a grape.—To sides.—Of motions.—The fruits.—Of this part.—To these pens.—Of these papers.—To this robber.—By these plays.—This motion. (*acc.*)—By this mid-day.—With this bow.—For these eggs.—By these tribes.—Of these loves.—For these sides.—By these punishments.—For this punishment.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DECLENSIONS.

ON THE FIRST DECLENSION.

I. Greek nouns of the First Declension differ from the Latin only in the singular number: as in the following examples:—

N. Æneas	Anchises	Crambē, <i>cabbage</i>
G. Æneæ	Anchisæ	Crambēs
D. Æneæ	Anchisæ	Crambæ
A. Æneān <i>or</i> am	Anchisem <i>or</i> ēn	Crambēn
V. Æneā	Anchisa	Crambē
A. Æneā	Anchise	Crambe

Like ÆNEAS decline:—

Boreas, *m. the north wind*

Tiaras, *m. tiara*

Midas, *m. Midas*

Like ANCHISES decline:—

Anagnostes, *m. a reader*

Orestes, *m. Orestes*

Satrapes, *m. a Persian nobleman*

Like CRAMBE decline:—

Ode, *f. an ode*

Epitome, *f. an abridgment*

Circe, *f. Circe*

II. The following nouns have *abus* rather than *is* in the dative and ablative plural, to distinguish them from their masculines of the Second Declension:—

Equa, *f. a mare*

Famula, *f. a maid-servant*

Filia, *f. a daughter*

Liberta, *f. freed-woman*

Anima, *f. the soul*

Asina, *f. a she-ass*

Mula, *f. she-mule*

Nata, *f. daughter*

Serva, *f. female slave*

Socia, *f. female companion*

Dea, *f. a goddess*

Domina, *f. a lady*

EXERCISES.

1. Of the north wind.—O north wind!—By a north wind.—Midas. (*acc.*)—O Midas!—To Midas.—With a tiara.—For a tiara.—Tiaras.—Of the reader.—The reader. (*acc.*)—For the readers.—O Persian nobleman!—Of the Persian nobleman.—With a Persian nobleman.—Of Orestes.—To Orestes.—O Circe!—With Circe.—For an ode.—To an ode.—Of an epitome.—With an epitome.

2. To souls.—With souls.—Of she-asses.—For she-asses.—O goddesses!—To goddesses.—With ladies.—For ladies.—The mares. (*acc.*)—With mares.—To maid-servants.—For maid-servants.—O daughters!—For daughters.—With freed-women.—To she-mules.—By she-mules.—For female slaves.—With female slaves.—By female companions.—With female companions.

ON THE SECOND DECLENSION.

I. Proper names of men ending in *ius* make *î* in the vocative case singular: as, Virgilius—Virgil, *voc.* Virgilî; so also genius—a genius, makes *voc.* geni; and filius, fili; and the personal pronoun meus, *voc.* mi.

II. Deus—God, makes O Deus in the vocative; and in the plural is thus declined:—

- N. Dî (*seldom* Dii)
- G. Deorum or Deûm
- D. Dîs or Diis (*rarely* Deis)
- A. Deos
- V. Dii or Dî (*rarely* Dei)
- A. Dîs or Diis (*rarely* Deis)

III. To this Declension belong Greek words in *ōs*, *ēus*, and *ōn*.

N. Delōs	Androgeōs	Orpheus
G. Deli	Androgēo <i>or i</i>	Orphēos <i>or ēi or i</i>
D. Delō	Androgeo	Orphei <i>or ēi or ēō</i>
A. Delōn <i>or um</i>	Androgeon <i>or o or a</i>	Orphēā <i>or ūm</i>
V. Dele	Androgeos	Orphea
A. Delo	Androgēo	Orphēō

VOCABULARY.

Publius, *m. Publius*
 Tiberius, *m. Tiberius*
 Manilius, *m. Manilius*
 Paphos, *f. Paphos*
 Peleus, *m. Peleus*

EXERCISES.

O my Publius!—Of the Gods.—To Gods.—For Gods.
 —O Gods!—With Gods.—O my son!—O Manilius!
 O Tiberius!—Of Paphos.—To Peleus.—Delos. (*acc.*)—
 O my genius!—By Gods.—Of Orpheus.—To Orpheus.
 —With Orpheus.—Of Delos.—To Androgeos.—O my
 Tiberius!—O Gods!

ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

I. In the following words the accusative generally ends in *im* instead of *em*: viz. :—

Amussis, <i>f. a ruler</i>	Buris, <i>f. plough-tail</i>
Cucumis, <i>m. cucumber</i>	Ravis, <i>f. hoarseness</i>
Sitis, <i>f. thirst</i>	Tussis, <i>f. a cough</i>
Vis, <i>f. force</i>	Febris, <i>f. a fever</i>
Puppis, <i>f. a poop</i>	Restis, <i>f. the rope</i>
Turris, <i>f. the tower</i>	Securis, <i>f. the axe</i>

II. In the following words the ablative ends in *i*: namely, those which have *im* in the accusative—as, *sitis*; and also those which end in *e, i, al, ar*, gen. *aris*—as, *mare, n. the sea*; *sinapi, n. mustard seed*; *animal, n. an animal*; *calcar, n. a spur*.

EXERCISES.

1. Of thirst.—With thirst.—Thirst. (*acc.*)—An axe. (*acc.*)—To an axe.—With an axe.—For a ruler.—Of a ruler.—O ruler!—By a ruler.—Rulers.—Of a plough-tail.—With the plough-tail.—The plough-tail. (*acc.*)—The cucumbers.—To a cucumber.—With a cucumber.—For hoarseness.—With hoarseness.—By force.—To force.—With fever.—Fever. (*acc.*)—The cough. (*acc.*)—By a cough.—The tower. (*acc.*)—The towers.—By a tower.—The rope. (*acc.*)—To the rope.—By the rope.

2. The spurs.—To spurs.—O spur!—Of a spur.—By a spur.—Of the sea.—Of seas.—To seas.—The sea. (*acc.*)—By the sea.—O mustard seed!—By mustard seed.—Mustard seed. (*acc.*)—Of a cough.—O cough!—O fever!—To fevers.—Of the plough-tail.—With hoarseness.—Axes.—For axes.—O axes!—For rulers.—By rulers.

GREEK NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	Lampas, <i>f. a lamp</i>	Lampades
G.	Lampadis	Lampadum
D.	Lampadi	Lampadibus
A.	Lampada	Lampadas
V.	Lampas	Lampades
A.	Lampade	Lampadibus

2.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. Poema, <i>n. a poem</i>	Poemata
G. Poematis	Poematum (<i>or on</i>)
D. Poemati	Poematis (<i>or tibus</i>)
A. Poema	Poemata
V. Poema	Poemata
A. Poemate	Poematibus

Like LAMPAS decline :—

Pallas, *f. Minerva*

Dryas, *f. a Dryad*

Lesbias, *f. a Lesbian woman*

Like POEMA decline :—

Schema, *n. a fashion*

Diadema, *n. a fillet*

Epigramme, *n. an inscription*

ON THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

I. The following words make *ûbus*, not *ibus*, in the dative and ablative cases plural :—

Arcus, *m. a bow*

Artus, *m. a joint*

Portus, *m. a harbour*

Partus, *m. travail*

Quercus, *f. an oak*

Veru, *n. a spit*

Lacus, *m. a lake*

Spicus, *m. a cave*

Tribus, *f. a tribe*

Acus, *f. a needle*

II. Domus, *f. a house*, belongs partly to the *Second* and partly to the *Fourth* Declension, and is thus declined :—

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V.	Domus	Domus
G.	Domûs	Domuum or Domorum
D.	Domui (<i>seldom</i> Domo)	Domibus
A.	Domum	Domos
Abl.	Domo	Domibus

EXERCISES.

1. Of a bow.—To a bow.—For bows.—O bow!—With bows.—For a needle.—To a needle.—With a needle.—Of a needle.—Of joints.—Joints. (*acc.*)—With joints.—To harbours.—For harbours.—O travails!—To travails.—With travails.—By an oak.—By oaks.—For oaks.—An oak. (*acc.*)—With spits.—By spits.—Of a spit.—To lakes.—For a lake.—O lakes!—By lakes.

2. For a house.—To a house.—O houses!—O house!—Houses. (*acc.*)—House. (*acc.*)—Of a house.—Of houses.—By a house.—With houses.—For houses.—House.—Houses.—For needles.—To joints.—For bows.—To oaks.—For spits.—For harbours.

ON THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

I. Words of this Declension are *feminine*; except dies—a day, which is sometimes *masculine*, and its compound, meridies—noonday.

II. Res publica—a state, is thus declined:—

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.	Res publica, <i>a state</i>	Res publicæ, <i>states</i>
G.	Rei publicæ, <i>of a state</i>	Rerum publicarum, <i>of states</i>
D.	Rei publicæ, <i>to a state</i>	Rebus publicis, <i>to or for states</i>
A.	Rem publicam, <i>a state</i>	Res publicas, <i>states</i>
V.	Res publica, <i>O state</i>	Res publicæ, <i>O states</i>
A.	Re publica, <i>by a state</i>	Rebus publicis, <i>by states</i>

EXERCISES.

(See Vocabulary for this Declension, page 10.)

This battle array. (*acc.*)—By this appearance.—To the mid-day.—This thing.—By this thing.—This ice. (*acc.*)—With this face.—To this appearance.—Of this appearance.—Of these things.—This mid-day. (*acc.*)—Of this state.—By this state.—Of these states.—For these states.—O states!—These states. (*acc.*)—O the hope!—This hope.—O things!

ADJECTIVES.

AN adjective agrees with its substantive, in gender, number, and case; viz., the adjective must be in the *same* gender, *same* number, and *same* case, as its substantive: as, *bonus puer*—a good boy. Here the adjective *bonus* agrees with its substantive *puer*, because it is in the same gender, (*masculine*,) the same number, (*singular*,) and the same case, (*nominative*,) as the substantive *puer*.

These adjectives are declined like *BONUS* :—

<i>Mirus</i> , wonderful	<i>Sevus</i> , cruel
<i>Albus</i> , white	<i>Tardus</i> , slow
<i>Roseus</i> , rosy	<i>Saucius</i> , disabled
<i>Dignus</i> , worthy	<i>Multus</i> , much
<i>Secundus</i> , the second	<i>Plenus</i> , full
<i>Tertius</i> , the third	<i>Novus</i> , new

Substantives. *Puer*, *m.* a boy. (2 dec.) *Ovum*, *n.* an egg. (2 dec.) *Amor*, *m.* love. (3 dec.) *Latro*, *m.* robber. (3 dec.)

EXERCISES.

A worthy boy.—Of the wonderful robber.—These white eggs.—Rosy love. (*acc.*)—To the second boy.—With the third egg.—To cruel love.—Slow boys.—Of the disabled robber.—With much love.—The full egg. (*acc.*)—New boys.—From worthy boys.—To cruel robbers.—O cruel robbers!—Of wonderful eggs.—By wonderful eggs.—Of worthy boys.—By new loves.—These wonderful eggs. (*acc.*)

Adjectives like TENER :—

Ater, black and dreadful }
Niger, black and beautiful } which drop the *e*.

Asper, rough

Miser, wretched

Liber, free

Prosper, prosperous

Substantives. Color, *m.* colour. (3 *dec.*) Populus, *m.* people. (2 *dec.*) Pars, *f.* a part. (3 *dec.*)

Observe: *Of* is the sign of the genitive case.

EXERCISE.

Of a black and dreadful colour.—To a black and beautiful colour.—By a rough people.—To a rough people.—The free part of the people.—The wretched part of the people.—To the prosperous part of the people.—With the free part of the wretched people.—To the wretched part of the free people.—For the prosperous part of the free people.—O wretched peoples!—With colours black and beautiful.—O colours black and dreadful!—O rough part of a prosperous people!—To this wretched people.

Adjectives like UNUS—one:—

Ullus, <i>any</i>	Solus, <i>alone, or only</i>
Nullus, <i>none or no</i>	Alter, <i>the other (of two.)</i>
Uter, <i>which of the two</i>	

Adjectives like TRISTIS:—

Mollis, <i>soft</i>	Dulcis, <i>sweet</i>
Brevis, <i>short</i>	Gravis, <i>heavy</i>

Adjectives like FELIX:—

Simplex, <i>simple</i>	Audax, <i>bold</i>
Duplex, <i>double</i>	Mendax, <i>deceitful</i>

(Substantives.) Arbor, *f. tree. (3 dec.)* Pomum, *n. an apple. (2 dec.)* Onus, *n. burden. (3 dec.)* Avis, *f. bird. (3 dec.)* Vita, *f. life. (1 dec.)* Tempus, *n. time. (3 dec.)*

EXERCISES.

1. The only burden.—Of no burden.—With a heavy burden.—The double burdens.—The short life of the sweet bird.—Of the other life.—To no life.—The short lives.—No time.—For no time.—For the other time.—A short time. (*acc.*)—O short sweet times!—A deceitful time of life.—A double burden of heavy life.—The only sweet life.

2. No burden of life.—O heavy burdens of a sad life!—The soft apples of the sweet tree.—The sweet apples of the other tree.—No apples of any tree.—With the heavy burdens of the sweet apples of no tree.—Any sweet times.—The bold times of life.—O deceitful burden of sweet trees!—O sweet burden of deceitful trees!—The simple times of sweet life.—The other bird of the other tree.

3. Life's heavy burdens.—To deceitful life's heavy burdens.—O the heavy burdens of any life!—The sweet apples of the other tree.—The other tree's sweet, soft, heavy apples.—With the deceitful apples of no tree.—No tree's deceitful burden.—The other life's sweet times.—The deceitful times of this heavy life.

4. The only bird of any tree.—Any tree's heavy burden.—No tree's apples.—The burdens of time alone. Time's only burdens.—Simple life's sweet times.—For the sweet, soft, deceitful times of any life.—For the burdens of a deceitful bold life.—No apples of any tree.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

REGULAR.

GENERAL RULE.—Comparatives are formed from the first case of the positive that ends in *i*; and are declined like *melior*. Superlatives are declined like *bonus*, and are formed of the first case of the positive that ends in *i*, by adding to it *ssimus*.

Like *MELIOR* decline :—

Brevior, <i>shorter</i>	Longior, <i>longer</i>
Dulcior, <i>sweeter</i>	Fortior, <i>stronger</i>
Durior, <i>harder</i>	Doctior, <i>more learned</i>
Felicio, <i>happier</i>	Clarior, <i>brighter</i>

Substantives. Vir, *m. a man.* (2 dec.) Fœmina, *f. a woman.* (1 dec.) Prælium, *n. battle.* (2 dec.) Mors, *f. death.* (3 dec.)

EXERCISES.

1. A harder battle.—A sweet woman.—A shorter death.—A stronger man.—The brighter death of the braver man.—The sweeter death of the happier man. O happier woman!—By a shorter death of harder battles.—O brighter death by a happier battle!—The more learned woman of the happier man.

(2.) A stronger battle of happier women.—The sweeter woman's happier death.—O brighter deaths of more learned men.—By the happier deaths of happier men.—To the shorter death of a happier battle.—By the harder battle's brighter death.—For the happier battles of life.

Decline the following Regular Superlatives like
BONUS :—

Dignissimus, *most worthy* Clarissimus, *brightest*
Amplissimus, *most honourable* Doctissimus, *most learned*

EXERCISES.

Observe: The adjective often stands without its substantive: (negotium, *thing*, or negotia, *things*, being understood;) and in the masculine, (homo, *a man*, or homines, *men*, being understood.)

The brightest battles of most worthy men.—The most learned man's most worthy death.—The most worthy death of the most honourable men.—To the most honourable men.—With the most learned men.—For the brightest things.—O most worthy things! (*in the neuter.*)—With the most honourable men.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

(See list in Lat. Gram.)

Substantives. Campus, *m.* a plain. (2 dec.) Saxum, *n.* a rock. (2 dec.) Fluvius, *m.* a river. (2 dec.) Miles, *m.* a soldier. (2 dec.)

EXERCISES.

1. Very many soldiers.—Fewer rivers.—Greater plains.—Worse rocks.—To the greatest rivers.—For the least plains.—To the best soldiers.—The richest plains.—The more wicked soldiers.—By the lowest rivers.—To the highest rocks.—For the younger soldiers.—With the older soldiers.—The last rocks. (*acc.*)

2. The former plains.—The fairest rivers of the plain.—The most nimble soldiers.—Of the slenderest rocks.—To the lowest plains.—The soldiers most like to none.—The more godly soldiers.—With the most affectionate soldiers.

3. The more useful rivers of the fairest plains.—For the higher rocks of the richest rivers.—O nearest rocks of the best plains!—The greater river's highest rocks.—O little rocks of the more inward plain.—With the worst soldiers of the nearest plain.—For the most outward rocks of the most inward plain.—To the richest soldiers of the lowest plains.—O former soldiers of better plains.—With the fairest rivers of the greatest plains.

PRONOUNS.

(For the personal pronouns, see Lat. Gram.)

The possessive pronouns, *meus*—mine, *tuus*—thine, *suus*—his, hers, theirs, &c., are declined like *BONUS*; and *noster*—ours, *vester*—yours, like *TENER*; *nostras*, *cujus*, and *vestras*, like *FELIX*.

RULES.—The possessive and relative pronoun (like other adjectives) *agrees* with its substantive in *gender*, *number*, and *case*; i. e., Whatever may be the case, gender, and number of the substantive, the adjective must be precisely the same.

1 <i>Patria, f. one's country</i>	2 <i>Avunculus, m. uncle</i>
3 <i>Soror, f. sister</i>	2 <i>Avus, m. grandfather</i>
3 <i>Pater, m. father</i>	3 <i>Frater, m. brother</i>
3 <i>Mater, f. mother</i>	3 <i>Nepos, m. grandchild</i>
Et—and.	Non—not.

EXERCISES.

1. To you and your father.—For our uncle, not for your brother.—For the grandchildren and sisters themselves.—With her own mother and her own sister, not with his grandfather.—For our country and father.—Of what country?—To which sister?—The very uncles and brothers.

2. To himself and his own country.—Of them and their fathers.—We, and not our fathers.—To my sister and myself.—Of him and his country.—Thou, and thy brother, and thy sister.—To yourselves and your country.—We and our grandfathers.—O ye and your fathers!—Of which country?—To what country?

3. By which uncles, not by his brothers.—O my own mother!—To themselves and their fathers.—For their mother, not for themselves.—Sons of the same father, and the same mother.—Of the same country, not of the same fathers.—That your uncle, and that your father.—Of her, and of us.—Of you, not of us.—O thou, my country!—To thee, O my country!

VERBS.

The Verb, Sum—I am.

Like SUM are declined its compounds:—

Adsum, to be by, or present.

Absum, to be away, or absent.

Insum, to be in.

Desum, to be wanting.

Præsum, to be before, or above.

Obsum, to be against, to oppose.

Intersum, to be amongst.

Subsum, to be under.

Supersum, to be over or above: i. e., to survive.

Observe: "It" or "She" are to be expressed by the *third* person singular.

EXERCISES:

1. They are.—Ye are.—They might be.—It might have been.—It shall be.—Be thou.—Let her be.—To

have been.—Thou wert.—I had been.—Ye have been.—We shall be.—They might have been.—I shall have been.—Being about to be.—We are.—We might be.—It may be.—I could be.—Thou shalt be.—Be ye.—Let her be.—They should be.—Are ye?—May they be?—Wert thou?—Are they?

2. They were by.—It shall be in.—Ye shall be away.—They might be wanting.—They do remain over and above.—They had been under.—Ye were amongst.—I shall be against.—They might have been above.—To have been amongst.—To be about to be away.—Thou wert away.—Be ye away.—I shall be amongst.—She could be against.—Ye should be in.—She would be wanting.—They should be above.—Ye had remained over and above.—I have been present.—We have been above.—Are ye amongst?—Were they away?—Was he in?

THE FIRST CONJUGATION OF VERBS

has a long before *re* and *ris*; as *amāre*—to love, (except *dāre*—to give.) Like *AMO* are conjugated:—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>English.</i>
No,	navi,	nare,	natum,	<i>to swim</i>
Voco,	vocavi,	vocare,	vocatum,	<i>to call</i> :
Muto,	mutavi,	mutare,	mutatum,	<i>to change</i>
Cubo,	cubui,	cubare,	cubitum,	<i>to lie down</i>
Frico,	fricui,	fricare,	frictum,	<i>to rub</i>
Sto,	steti,	stare,	statum,	<i>to stand</i>
Puto,	putavi,	putare,	putatum,	<i>to think</i>
Culpo,	culpavi,	culpare,	culpatum,	<i>to blame</i>

EXERCISES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense. Signs—do, am.

They swim.—Thou didst blame.—He calls.—We change.—Ye lie down.—They rub.—She stands.—Thou thinkest.—I do charge.—They do stand.—Thou callest.—Ye think.—It is standing.—They are rubbing.—Thou swimmest.—Thou changest.—He thinks.—He blames.—He eats.—We blame.—Does he call?—Dost thou stand?—Think ye.—Do we change?

Preter-imperfect tense. Signs—did, was.

I did swim.—We were calling.—Were they changing?—I was thinking.—Ye were lying down.—They were calling.—Ye did rub.—They were blaming.—I did blame.—Thou didst stand.—Ye were standing.—I did think, and ye were calling.—They were lying down.—It did change.—Ye were thinking.—We were rubbing.—Thou didst change.—Ye were standing.—Were they standing?

Perfect tense. Sign—have.

Ye have changed.—I changed.—Ye have given.—We gave.—Thou hast called.—They called.—We swam.—Ye have blamed.—Ye blamed.—They blamed.—Ye called.—They have rubbed.—Ye rubbed.—I rubbed.—I stood.—Ye stood, and he stood.—I thought.—Ye have thought.—They thought.—I lay down.—They lay down.—Did I change?—Was he blaming?—Did they rub?

Pluperfect tense. Sign—had.

They had walked.—Ye had walked.—I had stood.—
 They had stood.—I had blamed.—They had blamed.—
 Thou hadst called.—He had changed.—She had
 changed.—Ye had thought.—Thou hadst thought.—
 We had rubbed.—They had rubbed.—Ye had lain
 down.—It had lain down.—I had thought.—Ye had
 thought.—We had walked.—They had given.—Thou
 hadst blamed.—Ye had called.—They had rubbed.—
 We had stood and called.—Had they thought?—Had
 he walked?—Had ye called?

Future tense. Sign—shall or will.

It shall call.—Thou wilt call.—He shall change.—
 Ye will change.—They shall stand.—Ye will swim.—
 They shall change.—Thou shalt swim.—Ye will blame.
 —They shall blame.—Ye will stand.—They will rub.
 —He shall rub.—I will think.—They will think.—He
 will think.—Shall I call?—Will he change?

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present tense. Sign—let.

Let him stand.—Stand ye.—Let us love.—Let them
 love.—Let them rub.—Rub ye.—Think ye.—Do thou
 think.—Let them blame.—Let us blame.—Blame ye.—
 Let us call.—Let them call.—Call ye.—Let them swim.
 —Swim ye.—Let us change.—Change ye.—Think
 thou.—Let them think.—Let us rub.—Rub ye.—Let
 them lie down.—Lie ye down.

SUBJUNCTIVE OR POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present tense. Sign—*may* or *can*.

May I blame?—Ye can blame.—Thou mayest think.—We can think.—Ye can rub.—They may rub.—I can stand.—They may stand.—Thou mayest love.—Ye can love.—Ye may give.—We can give.—Thou canst change.—Ye may change.—I can think.—Ye may think.—Can ye stand?

Imperfect tense. Signs—*might, could, would, or should*.

Ye might lie down.—We should lie down.—Ye would love.—They should love.—I would give.—Thou shouldst give.—Should ye think?—Might they think?—She could change.—It should change.—They should swim.—Ye could swim.—Should ye give?—They should love.—They should call.—Ye might call.—I would think.

Perfect tense. Sign—*may have*.

Ye may have loved.—We may not have loved.—Ye may have given.—They may have given.—It may have stood.—They may have stood.—Thou mayest have thought.—Ye may have thought.—He may have called.—They may have called.—May I have stood?—May he have thought?

Pluperfect tense. Signs—*might have, could have, would have, should have*.

They might have called.—Ye should have called.—I would have stood.—He would have stood.—They would have thought.—Ye would have loved.—They might

have blamed.—They could have blamed.—Might they have thought?

Future tense. Signs—*will have, shall have.*

I shall have blamed.—Thou wilt have stood.—Ye will have called.—We will have thought.—Ye shall have given.—Thou wilt have stood.—I shall have changed.—They will have changed.—I shall have given.—Shall I have changed?

INFINITIVE MOOD.

To call.—About to call.—Of changing.—Giving.—To give.—To be about to swim.—To have thought.—To have blamed.—To blaming.—To be down.—To be about to think.—To think. (*supine.*)—About to give.—Blaming.—Of blaming.—To swimming.

THE SECOND CONJUGATION

has *ē* long before *re* and *ris*; as *monēre*—to advise.

Like MONERE conjugate the following verbs:—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Jubeo,	jussi,	juberē,	jussum,	to command
Doceo,	docui,	docere,	doctum,	to teach
Teneo,	tenui,	tenere,	tentum,	to hold
Sedeo,	sedi,	sedere,	sessum,	to sit
Moveo,	movi,	movere,	motum,	to move
Video,	vidi,	videre,	visum,	to see
Suadeo,	suasi,	suadere,	suasum,	to advise
Misceo,	miscui,	miscere,	mistum, or mixtum,	to mingle

EXERCISES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

They advise.—Ye advise.—Thou commandest.—Do ye command?—She teaches.—We teach.—I hold.—We hold.—Ye mingle, and they mingle.—Do they sit?—We sit.—It moves, and thou movest.—Thou seest.—Ye see.—They command.—He mingles.—Ye teach.—Ye advise.—Ye move.—He moves.—Am I sitting?—Ye sit.—He holds.—They hold.

Imperfect tense.

I did advise.—Thou didst see.—He did move.—We did sit.—Ye did mingle.—They did hold.—I was teaching.—Thou wert commanding.—He was advising.—We were seeing.—Ye were moving.—They were sitting.—They were mingling.—He was holding.—Thou wert teaching.—They did command.—They did mingle.—Did he teach?—Were they moving?—Did ye hold?—Didst thou see and command?—Were ye sitting?—Did ye sit?

Perfect tense.

I have moved.—It moved.—We sat.—Have ye taught?—They taught.—He commanded.—Have they commanded?—Ye have seen.—She has seen.—Ye held.—They have held.—Ye sat.—Have they advised?—Ye advised.—I advised.—Have they mingled?—Has he mingled?—Have they been moving?—Has he been holding?—We have been teaching.

Pluperfect tense.

They had commanded.—She had commanded.—Had ye commanded?—It had mingled.—We had mingled.—Had ye mingled?—Had I taught?—He had taught.—They had taught.—Had we moved?—Ye had moved, and they had moved.—Hadst thou seen?—Ye had seen.—I had seen.—Had he advised?—They had advised.

Future tense.

Shall I command?—Will she command?—They shall command.—He will advise, and ye will advise.—I shall see, and ye shall see.—Thou wilt move, and they will move.—Wilt thou teach?—Shall I teach?—They shall teach.—It will mingle.—They shall mingle.—Will they sit?—They shall sit.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

See ye.—Let them teach.—Let it move.—Hold thou.—Let us teach.—Sit they.—Do thou advise.—Let them command.—Teach ye.—Let us hold.—Let it mingle.—Sit thou.—Let her move.—Let us see.—Let them advise.

POTENTIAL OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

I may advise.—Thou mayest see.—It can move.—We may sit.—Ye can mingle.—They can hold.—They may teach.—She may command.—We may advise.—They can sit.—Ye can teach.—They may see.—Ye can advise.—He can mingle.—It may hold.—I may teach.—Ye may advise.—Can they command?—May I teach?—May ye sit?

Imperfect tense.

Could they advise?—Ye might advise.—Might they command?—He would command.—He would teach.—Should he teach?—Could it hold?—They might hold.—They might mingle, and he should mingle.—She should sit.—He could sit.—Thou mightest move.—He would see.—Should ye teach?—I would command.—They might move.—Should they move?—They should hold and not see.

Perfect tense.

I may have mingled.—May it have mingled?—She may have sat.—Mayest thou have moved?—They may have moved.—I may have seen.—He may have seen.—May they have taught?—I may have commanded.—They may have commanded.—I may have held.—May ye have held?—He may have seen.—Ye may have seen.—May she have seen?—Thou mayest have taught.—May I have taught?

Pluperfect tense.

I might have advised.—Thou couldst have advised.—He could have seen.—They could have seen.—It might have moved.—Might they have moved?—I might have sat.—Ye could have sat.—We should have mingled.—Should they have mingled?—Could I have taught?—Might ye have taught?—Ye should have commanded.—Should they have commanded?—We might have advised.—She could have seen.

Future tense.

I shall have taught.—Will ye have taught?—Thou shalt have commanded.—He will have commanded.—Shall they have commanded?—Shalt thou have advised?—It shall have advised.—They will have advised.

—I shall have seen.—They shall have seen.—I shall have moved.—Shall they have mingled?

INFINITIVE MOOD.

To have taught.—Being about to teach.—Teaching.—Of commanding.—About to advise.—To see.—To be moved. (*pas. sup.*)—To move. (*act. sup.*)—Mingling.—To be about to mingle.—Of sitting.—Of teaching.—To have taught.—To have moved.—To be about to move.

THE THIRD CONJUGATION

has *ē* short before *re* and *ris*; as *regēre*—to rule.

Like REGERE conjugate the following verbs :—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Scribo,	scripsi,	scribere,	scriptum,	to write
Fallo,	fefelli,	fallere,	falsum,	to deceive
Curro,	cucurri,	currere,	cursum,	to run
Lego,	lexi,	legere,	lectum,	to read
Mitto,	misi,	mittere,	missum,	to send
Facio,	feci,	facere,	factum,	to do or make
Premo,	pressi,	premere,	pressum,	to press
Nubo,	nupsi,	nubere,	nuptum,	to marry, (said of the woman only.)

EXERCISES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Thou makest.—Does he make?—They press.—Do they press?—She is sending.—Ye are sending.—Are

they sending?—Does she marry? (nubo is only used of the *woman*.)—Do they marry?—We are reading.—Thou art reading.—I am running.—He is running.—Thou deceivest.—They write.—Are they writing?—Do ye write?—They do make.—Does it press?

Imperfect tense.

They did write.—Was I writing?—She was writing.—Ye were deceiving.—Were we deceiving?—Thou didst run.—Did they run?—He did read.—Were ye reading?—She did marry.—Ye were married.—I was sending.—Ye were sending.—It did make.—Did I make?—We were doing.—He was doing.—Thou didst press.—Did I press?

Perfect tense.

I have deceived.—Thou hast written.—She has run.—It has pressed.—Ye have made.—They have sent.—They married.—Ye read.—I ran.—They ruled.—Have we run?—Have they done?—I have married.—Ye have pressed.—Thou hast pressed.—She has ruled.—Have I sent?—He has written.—Thou hast made.—Have they deceived?—He has deceived.

Pluperfect tense.

He had written.—They had written.—Had she written?—I had run.—Ye had run.—Had we run?—I had deceived.—She had deceived.—Had ye deceived?—They had pressed.—We had pressed.—Ye had done.—Thou hadst done.—Had they done?—They had sent.—Ye had sent.—They had married.—I had read.—Thou hadst run.—We had ruled.—Ye had done.—They had written.

Future tense.

I shall write.—Shall she write?—Wilt thou write?
 —They will rule.—She shall rule.—Thou shalt run.—
 Ye shall run.—He shall read.—We shall read.—Ye
 shall marry.—They shall send.—Ye shall send.—It
 will do.—We will do.—I shall press.—He shall press.
 —They will deceive.—They shall deceive.—Ye will
 send.—I will write.—Ye shall read, and we shall press.
 —Thou shalt marry.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Rule they.—Let her rule.—Write thou.—Write ye.
 —Do thou rule.—Let it do.—Make ye.—Let us make.
 —Let us read.—Let them read.—Send we.—Send ye.
 —Run thou.—Let her run.—Do thou read.—Do thou
 marry.—Let us deceive.—Press ye.—Let it press.—Do
 thou press.—Let us write.—Do thou send.—Let them
 send.

POTENTIAL OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

I can rule.—They may rule.—Can ye rule?—She
 may write.—They can write.—May we write?—May
 it do?—Ye may do.—They can do.—They can make.
 —Can he make?—They may read.—He may read.—
 They can send.—Thou canst send.—Ye can run.—It
 may run.—May they run?—They may read.—She can
 read.—She can marry.—He may deceive.—They can
 press.—Ye may press.

Imperfect tense.

It might press.—Might they press?—Thou canst press.—He might deceive.—She could deceive.—They would marry.—She might marry.—I could read, and might not run.—They would send.—I could send.—Ye could do.—They would do.—I might make.—Ye could make.—She could write.—Ye would write.—I would rule.—They would rule.—It would send.—They would send.—He would run.—They might run.—Ye would send.

Perfect tense.

I may have ruled.—May it have ruled?—Thou mayest have written.—He may not have written.—She may have made.—They may have made.—He may have done.—We may have done.—I may have read.—Thou mayest not have read.—May they have read?—Ye may not have sent.—I may have run.—May ye have sent?—May I have deceived?—They may have written.—Ye may have pressed.

Pluperfect tense.

Thou mightest have read.—Might they have read?—Could they have run?—I should have run.—I should not have sent.—Ye would have sent.—Thou mightest have deceived.—They would not have deceived.—We would have written.—Thou mightest have ruled.—He might have done.—They would have made.—It might have pressed.—He might not have deceived.

Future tense.

We shall have ruled.—Shall he have ruled?—Thou shalt have read.—Ye will have read.—He shall have

run.—They shall have run.—She will have sent.—I shall not have sent.—We shall have deceived.—It shall not have made.—I shall not have pressed.—They shall have read.—Ye will not have ruled.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Of ruling.—Being about to rule.—To have made.—Of making.—Doing.—Being about to do.—To have sent.—To run.—To be about to deceive.—To send.—To read.—Of deceiving.—Of pressing.—To running.

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION

has *i* long before *re* and *ris*; as *audire*, *audiris*.

Like AUDIO conjugate:—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Venio,	veni,	venire,	ventum,	<i>to come</i>
Scio,	scivi,	scire,	scitum,	<i>to know</i>
Dormio,	dormivi,	dormire,	dormitum,	<i>to sleep</i>
Sentio,	sensi,	sentire,	sensum,	<i>to perceive</i>
Haurio,	hausi,	haurire,	haustum,	<i>to drain</i>
Amicio,	amicui,	amicire,	amictum,	<i>to clothe</i>
Punio,	punivi,	punire,	punitum,	<i>to punish</i>
Vincio,	vinxi,	vincire,	vinctum,	<i>to bind</i>

EXERCISES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

I do not come.—He hears not.—Does it hear?—Does it come?—They are binding.—She does bind.—He

punishes.—Ye clothe.—We drain.—They perceive.—Thou sleepest.—Ye know not.—Ye are coming.—They are sleeping.—He drains.—They bind.—Ye punish.—They are draining.—Do ye know?—They are not coming.

Imperfect tense.

She was binding.—Ye did punish.—He was clothing.—We did drain.—Ye were not perceiving.—Did they sleep?—Were ye not sleeping?—I did know.—It did come.—He *used* to hear. (*imperfect.*)—I was clothing.—Ye were sleeping.—They did drain.—Ye did perceive.—They did come.—Didst thou sleep?—It was coming.—Ye were perceiving.—They did hear.

Perfect tense.

It drained.—Hast thou drained?—Has she slept?—They have slept.—Thou hast heard.—They have punished.—Ye have bound.—Have they clothed?—Thou hast clothed.—Ye have known.—I have not known.—I have not come.—Have they come?—Have they not perceived?—Ye have perceived.—They have heard.

Pluperfect tense.

Thou hadst heard.—Had she heard?—They had not perceived.—Had he perceived?—Had I perceived?—Ye had come.—Thou hadst come.—He had known, and they had not known.—I had clothed.—Ye had clothed.—We had slept.—Had they slept?—Ye had not slept.—Thou hadst drained.—It had drained.

Future tense.

I shall not hear.—Will he not hear?—Ye shall drain.—Will ye not drain?—Thou shalt sleep.—We shall

sleep.—He will punish.—They will punish.—It shall bind.—We shall bind.—Wilt thou know?—They shall not know.—She shall not come.—They will not come.—Ye shall perceive.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Hear ye.—Do thou hear.—Let her bind.—Bind ye.—Let it know.—Let them know.—Let us not come.—Come ye not.—Perceive thou.—Let them not hear.—Drain ye.—Sleep thou.—Do thou come?

POTENTIAL OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Thou canst hear.—May he hear?—It may not hear.—She can come.—They may come.—Can we know?—Mayest thou not know?—She can sleep.—They can sleep.—Can he perceive?—Can it perceive?—I may drain.—Thou mayest drain.—Ye can clothe.—I may clothe.—Ye can punish.—They may bind.—May ye not bind?

Imperfect tense.

They might bind.—Might not ye bind?—Should they punish?—Could she punish?—It should clothe.—Ye should clothe.—It would drain.—We should drain.—Ye might perceive.—They would not perceive.—They would sleep.—He would not sleep.—I would know.—Ye would know.—I could come.—They would hear.

Perfect tense.

I may not have come.—It may have come.—She may have heard.—May she have heard?—He may have bound.—We may have bound.—Thou mayest have punished.—May she not have punished?—She may have perceived.—We may have perceived.—They may not have clothed.—Ye may have clothed.—He may not have drained.—We may have drained.

Pluperfect tense.

Thou mightest have heard.—She would have come.—It might have drained.—We would not have clothed.—He could have perceived.—Might she not have perceived?—We might have bound.—He could have punished.—Ye could not have bound.—We would not have punished.—It might have come.—She could have heard.

Future tense.

I shall have heard.—Shall it not have heard?—They shall have come.—She shall have come.—They will have perceived.—He shall not have perceived.—It shall have bound.—He will not have punished.—Ye shall have punished.—I shall have drained.—Shall she not have drained?—He will have clothed.—They will not have clothed.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

To have heard.—Hearing.—About to hear.—Of coming.—To coming.—To be about to come.—To clothe. (*act. sup.*)—To be clothed. (*pas. sup.*)—Of draining.—To have drained.—To be about to perceive.—Of binding.—To binding.—Being about to clothe.—Not clothing.—To draining.—Not to have drained.

PASSIVE AND DEPONENT VERBS.

Observe: Deponent verbs have a *passive form and conjugation*, with an *active signification*, and with *gerunds and supines* like a verb active.

THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

Like AMOR are conjugated the following verbs:—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Vitor,	vitatus sum vel fui,	vitari,	<i>to be avoided</i>
Culpor,	culpatus sum vel fui,	culpari,	<i>to be blamed</i>
Mutor,	mutatus sum vel fui,	mutari,	<i>to be changed</i>
Vocor,	vocatus sum vel fui,	vocari,	<i>to be called</i>
Dor,	datus sum vel fui,	dari,	<i>to be given</i>
Hortor,	hortatus sum vel fui,	hortari,	<i>to exhort</i>
<i>(deponent)</i>			

EXERCISES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Thou art blamed.—She is called.—Am I blamed?—
Are they not called?—Ye are given.—Thou art given.
—Thou art changed.—Are they not changed?—We
exhort.—They are exhorting.—I am blamed.—We are
blamed.—It is avoided.—They are avoided.—Ye are
loved.—Are they loved?—Ye are not loved.—Am I
not called?

Imperfect tense.

I did exhort.—Ye were exhorting.—Were they not exhorting?—They were given.—It was given.—Wert thou called?—Were they not called?—She was being changed.—Thou wert blamed.—Ye were being blamed.—Did I not exhort?—Were they not exhorting?—Was it avoided?—They were avoided.—It was heard.—They were called.

Perfect tense.

I exhorted.—Have they exhorted?—They have not been blamed.—Has it been blamed?—He has been avoided.—They have been avoided.—They have been heard.—Thou hast been heard.—You have been called.—Thou hast not been called.—She has been changed.—Ye have been changed.—I have been given.—We have been given.—Have they not been avoided?

Pluperfect tense.

They had been avoided.—Had it not been avoided?—Thou hadst been given.—It had been given.—Ye had not been given.—We had not been changed.—Had he been changed?—Ye had been called.—It had not been called.—She had been heard.—Had we been heard?—Had they been blamed?—We had been blamed.—Had she been exhorted?

Future tense.

It will be given.—We shall be given.—Shall I not exhort?—She will exhort.—It shall be avoided.—Shall they be avoided?—It shall be changed.—Ye shall be changed.—Shall she be called?—We will be called.—It shall be heard.—Shall it be heard?—They shall be blamed.—Shall ye be blamed?

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Let her exhort.—Do not ye exhort.—Be ye loved.—
 Let them be loved.—Let us not be blamed.—Be ye not
 blamed.—Let it be avoided.—Let us not be avoided.—
 Let us not be called.—Let her be called.—Be thou
 changed.—Be ye changed.—Let them not be blamed.

POTENTIAL OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

I may not be blamed.—It may be blamed.—May it
 be changed?—She may not be changed.—It can be
 given.—Can it not be given?—He may exhort.—They
 can exhort.—She may be loved.—May he not be loved?
 —May it be called?—They may not be called.—They
 may be blamed.—May she be blamed?—I may exhort.

Imperfect tense.

She might be blamed.—Might they not be blamed?
 —Could he exhort?—They might exhort.—They should
 be called.—It should be avoided.—Ye shall be avoided.
 —They would be given.—I could be given.—She might
 be changed.—It could be called.—They would be loved.
 —It might be loved.

Perfect tense.

She may have been loved.—May we not have been
 loved?—Ye may have been called.—Thou mayest have
 been called.—It may have been given.—She may have
 been given.—We may have been changed.—May they
 not have been changed?—We may have been avoided.

—Ye may not have been avoided.—They may have exhorted.—May we have exhorted?—She may have been blamed.—They may have been blamed.

Pluperfect tense.

Ye might have been avoided.—Could it not have been avoided?—Thou couldst have been blamed.—It would have been blamed.—Ye might have exhorted.—We could have exhorted.—She might have been loved.—I could not have been loved.—It would have been called.—Ye might have been called.—It should have been given.—We might have been given.—It should have been changed.—Ye should not have been changed.

Future tense.

It shall not have been changed.—Ye will be changed.—Shall it have been given?—She will have been given.—It will have been called.—They shall have been called.—Ye shall not have been loved.—They will have been loved.—I shall have exhorted.—Ye will have exhorted.—I shall have been blamed.—It will have been avoided.—Shall we have been avoided?

INFINITIVE MOOD.

To be avoided.—That must be avoided.—Having been avoided.—Having exhorted.—Of exhorting.—To exhorting.—To have been given.—Having been given.—To be changed.—Having been changed.—To be about to be loved.—Having been loved.—Called.—To have been called.—To be about to be blamed.—Having been blamed.

THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

The following verbs are conjugated like **MONEOR**—
to be advised :—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Doceor	doctus sum vel fui	doceri	<i>to be taught</i>
Moveor	motus sum vel fui	moveri	<i>to be moved</i>
Teneor	tentus sum vel fui	teneri	<i>to be held</i>
Videor	visus sum vel fui	videri	<i>to be seen</i>
Fateor	fassus sum vel fui	fateri	<i>to confess</i>
Indulgeor	indultus sum vel fui	indulgeri	<i>to be indulged</i>

EXERCISES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Thou art taught.—She is being taught.—They are not being taught.—Thou art moved.—It is moved.—Are they not moved?—Is he seen?—They are seen.—Ye are confessing.—Are they confessing?—Indulgence is given. (It is indulged.)—We are held.—I am held.—It is held.

Imperfect tense.

Thou wert being taught.—Were they not taught?—Were they not moved?—Ye were not moved.—Ye were seen.—I was not seen.—Wert thou seen?—Thou wert confessing.—Ye did confess.—Indulgence was being given. (It was indulged.)—They were being held.—Was I not held?

Perfect tense.

I have been held.—Have ye been held?—Hast thou not been held?—Indulgence has not been granted.—Has indulgence been granted?—Have we confessed?—He has confessed.—I have been seen.—They have been seen.—Thou hast been moved.—Ye have not been moved.—Thou hast been taught.—Have ye not been taught?—I have been taught.—They confessed.

Pluperfect tense.

They had not been seen.—Thou hadst been seen.—Had he been seen?—I had confessed, and they had confessed.—Indulgence had been granted.—Ye had been taught.—Had I been taught?—We had not been taught.—Thou hadst been moved.—Ye had not been moved.—Had he been moved?—We had been held.—They had been held.—Had I not been held?

Future tense.

I shall be advised.—Ye shall not be advised.—Shall they be held?—They shall not be held.—Thou shalt be held.—Thou shalt be seen.—Ye shall be seen.—I will confess, and ye shall not confess.—We shall not be moved.—Shall ye be moved?—I will be taught.—They shall not be taught.—It shall be held.—They shall confess.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be ye moved.—Do thou be moved.—Let them not be moved.—Be thou advised.—Let him be advised.—Let them not be advised.—Let us be taught.—Let them

not be taught.—Let it be held.—Let us confess.—Let us not be seen.—Let it not be moved.—Be ye not moved.—Let him not be advised.

POTENTIAL OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Ye may confess.—May I not confess?—Indulgence may be given.—May indulgence be given?—He can be taught.—We may not be taught.—Can ye be taught?—It may be moved.—They may be moved.—I may be seen.—Ye may be seen.—May they be seen?—Thou mayest be advised.—May I be advised?—It may be held.—May she be held?

Imperfect tense.

Thou mightest be held.—He could be held.—Might I not be advised?—Could they not be advised?—Could it be seen?—Might she be seen?—They might be seen.—It might be moved.—Ye might be moved.—I would be taught, and ye could not be taught.—Indulgence might be given.—Indulgence could not be given.—Should I confess?—They would confess.

Perfect tense.

Indulgence may have been given.—May not indulgence have been given?—They may have confessed.—Ye may not have confessed.—I may have been taught.—Ye may not have been taught.—It may have been moved.—May it have been moved?—She may have been held.—She may not have been advised.—It may not have been held.—May we not have been advised?

Pluperfect tense.

They might have been seen.—They would not have been seen.—Indulgence might have been given.—She should have confessed.—They might have confessed.—Might they not have been moved?—It might have been moved.—He should have been taught.—Ye might have been taught.—It could have been held.—We might have been held.—Thou mightest have been taught.—I might have been taught.—Might they not have been moved?

Future tense.

I shall have been moved.—Will they not have been moved?—It will have been moved.—She will have been taught.—They shall have been taught.—It will have been held.—We shall have been held.—Ye shall have been moved.—They shall have been moved.—I shall have confessed.—We shall have confessed.—Indulgence shall have been given.—We shall not have been seen.—They shall have been seen.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

To have been seen.—Having been seen.—To be about to be seen.—To be seen. (*part.*)—Having been moved.—To be about to be moved.—Taught.—Having confessed.—To be about to confess.—To have been held.—Holden.—To be about to be taught.—To be given indulgence.—Being about to be moved.—Being about to confess.

THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

The following Verbs are conjugated like REGOR—
to be ruled :—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Vincor	victus sum vel fui	vinci	<i>to be conquered</i>
Ducor	ductus sum vel fui	duci	<i>to be led</i>
Dicor	dictus sum vel fui	dici	<i>to be said</i>
Premor	pressus sum vel fui	premi	<i>to be pressed</i>
Sequor (<i>dep.</i>)	secutus sum vel fui	sequi	<i>to follow</i>
Quæror	quæsitus sum vel fui	quæri	<i>to be sought</i>

EXERCISES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

Thou art following.—Does it follow?—Is she following?—We are sought.—They are not sought.—Ye are not sought.—He is pressed.—It is pressed.—Are ye pressed?—Is it said?—They are not said.—Ye are said.—Thou art led.—He is led.—Are they led?—Art thou conquered?—Ye are not conquered.—I am being conquered.

Imperfect tense.

Ye were being led.—Were they not being led?—Was he conquered?—They were not being conquered.—It was conquered.—It was not said.—They were

said.—Thou wert being pressed.—She was pressed.—It did not follow.—Did she follow?—They were following.—It was being sought.—He was being sought.

Perfect tense.

It followed.—Ye followed.—Have they followed?—It has been sought.—They have not been sought.—They have been pressed.—Has it been pressed?—Have ye been pressed?—It has not been said.—They have not been said.—I have not been said.—They have been led.—I have not been led.—Have ye been conquered?—They have not been conquered.

Pluperfect tense.

They had been led.—Ye had been led.—Had they been conquered?—I had not been conquered.—It had not been said.—Thou had not been said.—They had been pressed.—It had not been pressed.—Thou hast been sought.—It had not been sought.—It had not followed.—Had it followed?—Had they been ruled?—Ye had been ruled.—I had been ruled.

Future tense.

I shall be led.—It shall be led.—I will be ruled.—Shall they not be ruled?—Shall they be conquered?—Will they not be conquered?—It shall be said.—Shall we be said?—They shall be pressed.—Ye shall be pressed.—Thou shalt be sought.—We shall be sought.—Shall it follow?—Will they follow?

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be ye ruled.—Let them be ruled.—Let us not be ruled.—Let it follow.—Follow ye.—Let them not be conquered.—Be ye not conquered.—Let it not be said.—Be ye not said.—Let it be pressed.—Let us be sought.—Be ye sought.—Be thou not conquered.

POTENTIAL OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

He may be ruled.—They may be ruled.—May she be ruled?—May I be conquered?—He may not be conquered.—She may not be led.—May they be led?—It may not be said. Ye may be said.—May I be sought?—Ye may not be sought.—I may not be pressed.—She may not be sought.—They may be pressed.

Imperfect tense.

They might be sought.—She might not be sought.—He would be ruled.—It could be ruled.—She might be ruled.—We might be conquered.—Ye could be conquered.—They might be led.—I should be led.—Could they be pressed?—I would not be pressed.—It might not be said.—They would not be said.—They should be led.—We might be led.

Perfect tense.

It may have been said.—They may have been said.—They may not have been led.—May he not have been

led?—They may have been sought.—It may have been sought.—It may not have been sought.—Ye may not have been conquered.—They may not have been conquered.—May they have been conquered?—May it have been pressed?—They may have been pressed.

Pluperfect tense.

I might not have been conquered.—Ye would not have been conquered.—Ye might have followed.—Could I have followed?—It might have been sought.—Could they have not been sought?—She might have been led, and they might have been led.—They should have been pressed.—Ye would have been pressed.—Should they not have been sought?

Future tense.

I shall have been led.—Will ye not have been led?—I shall have followed.—Shall we not have followed?—Shalt thou have been sought?—It will have been sought.—He shall have been conquered.—Ye shall have been conquered.—They will not have been pressed.—Ye shall not have been pressed.—Ye will have been led.—It shall have been led.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Having been led.—To be about to be conquered.—That must be conquered. (*part.*)—To be conquered.—Having been ruled.—To be about to be ruled.—Having been pressed.—To be pressed.—To be led.—Having been led.—Not to be sought.—Not having followed.—Being about to follow.

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

The following Verbs are conjugated like AUDIOR—to be heard :—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Punior	punitus sum vel fui	puniri	to be punished.
Dormior	dormitus sum vel fui	dormiri	to be slept.
Erudior	eruditus sum vel fui	erudiri	to be instructed.
Vincior	vinctus sum vel fui	vinciri	to be bound.
Sepior	septus sum vel fui	sepiri	to be hedged.
Reperior	reptus sum vel fui	reperiri	to be found.
Potior (deponent)	potitus sum vel fui	potiri	to enjoy (the possession of.)

EXERCISES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

They are found.—Ye are not found.—Are they found?—They are not heard.—Are ye heard?—I am not punished.—Ye are being punished.—It is slept.—We are being instructed.—Are ye not being instructed?—Thou art not bound.—They are being bound.—Ye are hedged.—Are they not hedged?—They are being found.—They are enjoying (the possession of.)

Imperfect tense.

He was being heard.—It was heard.—Was she not heard?—Ye were not hedged.—They were being hedged.—Was she not punished?—Ye were being punished.—

It was slept.—Ye were being instructed.—They were instructed.—He was not bound.—They were being bound.—Ye were being instructed.—They were being hedged.—Did they enjoy (the possession of?)

Perfect tense.

We have been instructed.—Ye have not been instructed.—Have they not been heard?—She has been heard.—Ye have not been heard.—I have not been bound.—Have ye been bound?—It has been slept.—They have enjoyed (the possession of.)—Have ye not enjoyed (the possession of?)—Have ye not been instructed?—They have been instructed.—They have been punished.

Pluperfect tense.

Ye had not enjoyed (the possession of.)—Had I not enjoyed (the possession of?)—They had not been punished.—Thou hadst been punished.—Ye had not been instructed.—They had not been instructed.—I had been heard.—Had ye not been heard?—It had been slept.—Thou hadst been bound.—Ye had not been bound.—Ye had been hedged.—It had not been hedged.

Future tense.

I shall not enjoy (the possession of.)—Ye shall not enjoy (the possession of.)—Ye shall be heard.—Will ye not be heard?—It shall not be bound.—Ye shall be bound.—They shall be hedged.—It shall be hedged.—It shall be slept.—We shall be instructed.—Ye shall not be instructed.—We shall not be punished.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Let them enjoy (the possession of.)—Do not ye be punished.—Be thou punished.—Let them be bound.—Let her not be bound.—Be thou heard.—Be ye heard.—Let them be instructed.—Let us not be instructed.—Be thou found.—Let it not be found.—Let it be hedged.

POTENTIAL OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

I may not be heard.—May ye not be heard?—Thou mayest be bound.—It may be bound.—May it not be bound.—They may be instructed.—We may be instructed.—We may not be punished.—They can not be punished.—It may be hedged.—They can be hedged.—They may enjoy (the possession of.)

Imperfect tense.

They might enjoy (the possession of.)—Ye might not enjoy (the possession of.)—Thou mightest be heard.—It might be heard.—It could not be heard.—They should be bound.—Might they be bound?—We might be instructed.—They should be instructed.—Ye might be punished.—Ye should not be punished.—Thou shouldest be heard.

Perfect tense.

I may have enjoyed (the possession of.)—Ye may not have enjoyed (the possession of.)—It may have

been heard.—They may have been heard.—It may have been found.—Ye may not have been found.—She may have been bound.—It may have been bound.—They may have been punished.—May he not have been punished?

Pluperfect tense.

They would not have been punished.—She might not have been punished.—It might not have been found.—Ye might have been found.—Ye should have been heard.—They would have been heard.—Ye should have enjoyed (the possession of.)—I should not have enjoyed (the possession of.)—It could have been bound.—Ye should not have been bound.

Future tense.

I shall have enjoyed (the possession of.)—It will have been heard.—It shall not have been heard.—Ye will have been found.—I will not have been found.—It will have been heard.—It shall not have been heard.—Thou shalt have been found.—Ye will have been bound.—Ye will have been punished.—Thou wilt not have been punished.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

To have enjoyed (the possession of.)—Having enjoyed (possession of.)—Bound.—That must be heard.—To be instructed.—Slept.—Having been punished.—To be punished.—Having been hedged.—Instructed.—To be about to be instructed.—Having been found.—Not be found.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

THE irregular verbs are those which are not conjugated after any *regular conjugation*, but after themselves.

The following verbs are irregular :—

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Possum,	potui,	posse,	<i>to be able</i>
Volo,	volui,	velle,	<i>to be willing</i>
Nolo	nolui,	nolle,	<i>to be unwilling</i>
(non volo,)			
Malo	malui,	malle	<i>to be more willing</i>
(magis volo,)			
Edo,	edi,	edere (esse,)	<i>to eat</i>
Fero,	tuli,	ferre	<i>to bear, or suffer</i>
Fio,	factus sum	fieri,	<i>to be made, or done</i>
	vel fui,		
Feror,	latus sum	ferri,	<i>to be borne</i>
	vel fui,		
Eo,	ivi,	ire,	<i>to go</i>

EXERCISES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

They are able.—Ye are willing.—Are they unwilling?—Thou art not more willing.—He is not eating.—

We are suffering.—It is made or done.—She goes.—It is borne.—Do they bear?—Ye do not eat.—Ye are not able.—I am not unwilling.—Am I more willing?—They are going.—We are made.

Imperfect tense.

They did go.—Did I not go?—It was not borne.—Was it borne?—They were suffering.—Ye did suffer.—I did eat.—Ye did not eat.—Thou wert more willing.—Ye were more willing.—Were they not unwilling?—He was unwilling.—Wert thou willing.—He was not willing.—It was being done.—Ye were made.—Thou art able.—Ye were able.

Perfect tense.

I have been able.—Ye have been able.—It has been done.—They have been made.—Have ye been willing?—They have been willing.—He has been unwilling.—They have been unwilling.—Have I not gone?—She has gone.—It has been borne.—They have not suffered.—Ye have suffered.—They have not been done.

Pluperfect tense.

Ye had suffered.—Had they not suffered?—It had been done.—They had been made.—It had been borne.—They had not been borne.—Ye had been able.—I had not been able.—They had been willing.—Had I been willing.—Thou hadst been unwilling.—Ye had been unwilling.—Had they not gone.—Ye had gone.—She had been unwilling.

Future tense.

I shall be unwilling.—She shall not be unwilling.—
 We shall go.—Shall I go?—Thou shalt be willing.—
 He shall not be willing.—Ye shall be more willing.—
 They shall be more willing.—It shall be done.—He
 shall be made.—It shall be borne.—They shall not be
 borne.—Shall I suffer?—Thou shalt suffer.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Go thou.—Be ye gone.—Bear ye.—Do thou bear.—
 Let them suffer.—Be thou unwilling.—Be ye unwilling.
 —Let us not bear.—Let them be gone.—Let it be
 borne.—Let them be borne.—Be ye unwilling to bear.
 —Be thou unwilling to bear.

POTENTIAL OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.

I may be able.—They may be able.—Thou mayest
 not be more willing.—Ye may be more willing.—We
 may be going.—I may not be going.—Thou mayest
 bear.—He may bear.—It may be borne.—Thou mayest
 eat.—We can eat.—It may be done.—They may be
 made.—Thou mayest be willing.—Ye may be willing.—
 I may be not unwilling.—May they be unwilling?

Imperfect tense.

He would be unwilling.—Ye might be unwilling.—
 Would ye be willing?—Could they be willing?—They

might be made.—Ye might not be made.—It could be done.—We might eat.—They could eat.—It might be borne.—We should bear.—Ye should bear.—They should be going.—We might not be going.—He would be willing.—Might they be able.

Perfect tense.

I may have eaten.—Have ye not eaten?—May it not have been done?—They may have been made.—He may have been unwilling.—Ye may have been unwilling.—It may have been done.—It may have been borne.—She may have suffered.—Ye may not have suffered.—They may have gone.—We may have gone.—Ye may have been more willing.

Future tense.

I shall eat.—Will he not eat?—Thou wilt bear.—She will not bear.—It shall be borne.—They shall be more willing.—She will be more willing.—I shall be unwilling.—We shall be unwilling.—Thou shalt be able.—Ye shall not be able.—We will go.—I shall not go.—It shall be done.—We will not be made.—We shall suffer.—Will he not suffer?

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Eating.—Of eating.—To have eaten.—To be about to eat.—To have borne.—To bearing.—Being about to bear.—Willing.—To have been able.—Of going.—About to go.—Having being made.—To suffering.—To be unwilling.—To have been more willing.—Not to be able.—Not being about to go.

DEFECTIVE AND IMPERSONAL VERBS.

(See Latin Grammar for Vocabulary.)

1. They say yes.—Thou didst say yes.—Ye have said yes.—Say thou yes.—We may say yes.—Saying yes.—They may dare.—Hail ye.—To hail.—Tell me.—Ye may do it.—Shall we do it?—We pray you.—Say they.—Quoth he.—I have known and do know.—They may have known.—They hated and do hate.

2. It becomes me.—It delights us.—It did delight you.—It will delight us.—It did seem to us.—It will seem to you.—It might seem.—Remember thou.—Do ye remember?—It is fought.—It might delight.—It repents us.—It wearies you.—It behoves us.—It is lawful for us.

EXERCISES ON THE CONCORDS,

AND

RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

1. THE verb agrees with its nominative case in *number* and *person*.

2. Sometimes an infinitive mood or sentence is the nominative case to the verb, and sometimes is the substantive to an adjective, and sometimes is the antecedent to a relative; and in this case the adjective and relative must be in the neuter gender.

3. Two or more nominatives singular require a verb or adjective plural; when the nominatives are of different persons, the verb agrees with the first rather than the second; and with the second rather than the third.

EXERCISES ON THE FIRST CONCORD.

I.

I sleep.	Ego dormio (4 <i>act.</i>)
He acts.	Ille ago (3 <i>act.</i>)
Soldiers fight.	Miles, 3, pugno (1 <i>act.</i>)
The spring cometh.	Ver, 3, venio (4 <i>act.</i>)
Men deceive.	Homo, 3, fallo (3 <i>act.</i>)
Ye sheep wander.	Ovis, 3, vagor (1 <i>dep.</i>)
Two wars have been finished.	Duo (<i>adj.</i>) bellum, 2, conficior (3 <i>pass.</i>)
The bulls ploughed.	Taurus, 2, aro (1 <i>act.</i>)
The stars shine.	Sidus, 3, mico (1 <i>act.</i>)
The dog barks.	Canis, 3, latro (1 <i>act.</i>)

OBSERVE.—When the word *thing* or *things* is understood with an adjective, the adjective is put in the *neuter* gender.

II.

To err is human.	Erro (1 <i>act.</i>) sum humanus (<i>adj.</i>)
To forgive is divine.	Ignosco (3 <i>act.</i>) sum divinus (<i>adj.</i>)
It is sweet to see friends.	Sum dulcio (<i>adj.</i>) video (2 <i>act.</i>) amicus, 2.
It is useful to use diligence.	Sum utilis (<i>adj.</i>) utor (<i>dep.</i> 3.) diligentia, 1.
It is disgraceful to lie.	Sum turpis (<i>adj.</i>) mentior (<i>dep.</i> 4.)
Many (things) hinder me.	Multus (<i>adj.</i>) impedio (<i>act.</i> 4.) ego.

III.

Boys and girls dance.

Cicero and Demosthenes were
orators.

Flowers and trees now flourish.

The books and papers are
being preserved.

You and I have been rejected.

Animals and men have per-
ished.

Habit and reason have made
men patient.

Power and honour are uncer-
tain things.

Both I and thou are blamed.

Puer, 2, et puella, 1, salto, 1.

Cicero, 3, et Demosthenes, 3,
sum orator, 3.

Flos, 3, et arbor, 3, nunc
floreo, 2.

Liber, 2, et charta, 1, conser-
vor, 1.

Ego et tu (*Latin order*) re-
jicio (3 *conj.*)

Animal, 3, et homo, 3, pereo,
4.

Consuetudo, 3, et ratio, 3, facio,
3, homo, 3, patiens (*adj.*)

Potentia, 1, et honor, 3, sum
incertus (*adj.*)

Et ego et tu culpor, 1.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

THE adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case: *i. e.* whatever be the gender, number, and case of the noun, the adjective must be put in the same gender, the same number, and the same case.

OBSERVE.—When substantives are of different genders, the adjectives agree with the *masculine* rather than the *feminine*, and with the *feminine* rather than the *neuter*; and when the substantives express things *without life*, the adjective shall be put in the *neuter* to agree with the substantive *negotia* understood.

EXERCISES ON THE SECOND CONCORD.

Our army has departed.

Noster (*adj.*) exercitus, 4,
decedo, 3 (*perf. decessi.*)

The fair white lilies have perished.

Candidus (*adj.*) lilium, 2,
pereo, 4.

The fair white cows and fierce lions have been slaughtered.

Candidus (*adj.*) vacca, 1, et
ferus (*adj.*) leo, 3, mactor,
1.

The high mountains are shaded.

Altus (*adj.*) mons, 3, umbror,
1.

The corn-lands are yearly tilled.

Arvum, 2, quotannis (*adj.*)
color (3 *pass.*)

The old wood was standing.

Sylva, (1 *f.*) vetus (*adj.*) sto
1.

A doubtful war is waged.

Dubius (*adj.*) bellum (2 *n.*)
geror (3 *pass.*)

Heavy burdens are being carried.	Gravis (<i>adj.</i>) onus, 3, feror (<i>irrig pass.</i>)
The hot summer comes.	Torridus (<i>adj.</i>) æstas venio, 4.
These cruel and long wars harass.	Hic (<i>art.</i>) crudelis (<i>adj.</i>) et longus (<i>adj.</i>) bellum, 2, vexo, 1.
Unnatural crimes are punished.	Impius (<i>adj.</i>) facinus, 3, punior, 4.
Persevering labour conquers all things.	Improbis (<i>adj.</i>) labor, 3, vinco, 3, omnis (<i>adj.</i>)
Brave generals lead.	Fortis (<i>adj.</i>) dux, 3, duco, 3.
The mellow apples fall.	Mollis (<i>adj.</i>) pomum, 2, cado, 3.

THE THIRD CONCORD.

THE relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

OBSERVATION I.—If the relative refers to two antecedents, or more, then the *relative* shall be put in the *plural number*.

OBSERVATION II.—When the English word *that* may be turned into *who* or *which*, it is a *relative*.

EXERCISES ON THE THIRD CONCORD.

He is brave who conquers his anger.

That is a true friend who helps in adversity.

Bear thou that (thing) which cannot be avoided.

He is ungrateful who does not return a benefit.

It is the mind, and not the body, which is immortal.

The maiden who bloomed is dead.

They infer many things which will be said in these books.

There is no nation which we fear.

I see nothing else that we can do.

Ille sum fortis (*adj.*) qui vinco, 3, suus (*adj. pro.*) ira, 1.

Is sum verus (*adj.*) amicus, 2, qui juvo, 1, in res adversæ (*ablative case.*)

Fero (*irreg.*) is (*pron.*) qui non possum (*irreg.*) vitor.

Ille sum ingratus (*adj.*) qui non reddo, 3, beneficium (2 n.)

Mens non corpus qui sum immortalis.

Virgo, (3 f.) qui floreo, 2, morior (*perf. 4 depon.*)

Colligo, 3, multus (*adj.*) qui dico, 3, in hic liber, 3.

Sum natio nullus (*adj.*) qui pertimesco.

Video, 2, nihil alius (*adj.*) qui possum (*irreg.*) ago, 3.

The verb *sum* takes after it the same case as goes before it: *i. e.* if a nominative case goes before *sum*, then a nominative will follow it; if a genitive goes before, then a genitive will follow, and so on.

Virtue is the best nobility.	Virtus, (3 <i>f.</i>) <i>sum optimus</i> (<i>adj.</i>) <i>nobilitas</i> (3 <i>f.</i>)
Nature is the best guide.	Natura (1 <i>f.</i>) <i>sum optimus</i> <i>dux</i> (3 <i>f.</i>)
A true friend is a great treasure.	Verus (<i>adj.</i>) <i>amicus</i> (2 <i>m.</i>) <i>sum magnus</i> (<i>adj.</i>) <i>thesaurus</i> (2 <i>m.</i>)
This house is mine.	Hic (<i>art.</i>) <i>domus</i> (2 and 4 <i>f.</i>) <i>sum meus</i> (<i>adj.</i>)
Italy is a great kingdom.	Italia <i>sum magnus regnum.</i>
Experience is the best master.	Experientia <i>sum magister optimus.</i>
Pain is not the greatest evil.	Dolor <i>non sum malum maximum.</i>
He is very ignorant.	Ille <i>sum maximè ignarus.</i>
These women are innocent and modest.	Hic <i>scæmina sum innocuus et modestus.</i>
The sea is dangerous.	Mare <i>sum periculosus.</i>
The common people are fickle.	Vulgus <i>sum mobilis.</i>
Virtue is always its own reward.	Virtus <i>sum semper suus merces.</i>
To tell lies is a sad vice.	Mentiri <i>sum tristis vitium.</i>
The year is now most lovely.	Annus jam <i>sum formosissimus.</i>
Life of man is very short.	Humanus vita <i>sum brevissimus.</i>
The battle was long and bloody.	Prælium <i>sum longus et cruentus.</i>
The tempest was dark and dismal.	Tempesta <i>sum ater.</i>
This horse is mine, and that mare is yours.	Hic equus <i>sum meus, et iste equa sum tuus.</i>
Minds are various and uncertain.	Mens <i>sum varius et incertus.</i>

SUBSTANTIVES.

THE GENITIVE CASE.

WHEN two substantives come together, the *latter in sense* is put in the genitive case.

EXERCISES ON THE GENITIVE CASE.

The fields of the husbandman are barren.	Ager agricola sum sterilis.
The boys' books are torn.	Puer liber sum lacer.
God's goodness is eternal.	Deus bonitas sum æternus.
The commands of the general are hard.	Imperium imperator sum durus.
Sleep is an image of death.	Somnus sum imago mors.
Death is the end of life.	Mors sum finis vita.
The love of money increases.	Amor pecunia cresco.
The path of death is to be trodden.	Via lethum sum calcandus.
Give a pledge of affection.	Do pignus amor.
Romulus was the founder of Rome.	Romulus sum conditor Roma.
Drunkenness is the mother of all evils.	Ebrietas sum mater omnis malum.
Athens and Sparta were the leaders of Greece.	Athenæ et Sparta sum dux Græcia.

The sun's light increases.	Sol lumum cresco.
This is the audacity of the man.	Hic sum audacia homo.
Such are the words of many witnesses.	Talis sum verbum multus testis.
The cause of all good men is the same.	Causa omnis bonus sum idem.
He is the common friend of all the city.	Ille sum communis amicus totus urbs.
The power of war is accursed.	Vis bellum sum dirus.
The voice of the harper is sweet.	Vox citharcedus sum dulcis.
The king's crown is of gold.	Rex corona sum aureus.
The disasters of war decrease.	Casus bellum decresco.
The shepherd's pipe is silent.	Pastor calamus sileo.

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

A transitive verb requires the noun following it to be put in the accusative case.

EXERCISES ON THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

All good citizens love you.	Omnis bonus civis amo tu.
Has not one man freed our republic?	Noune unus vir libero noster respublica?
They will not fear punishment.	Non metuo poena.
The wool clothes the sheep.	Lana vestio ovis.
Flowers adorn the garden.	Flos adorno hortus.
The conqueror seeks glory.	Victor appeto gloria.
The Romans conquered the whole world.	Romanus vinco totus orbis terra.

Cato despises riches and seeks
renown.

Are we not daily reading
books?

Do you understand the edicts
of the Consul?

Crush the enemy, and seize
the city.

A thousand evils surround
young men.

Had he not changed his de-
sign?

Wine stains the marble pave-
ment of the temple.

Cato temno divitiæ et peto
nomen.

Nonne quotidie lego liber.

Vos ne intelligo edictum Con-
sul?

Opprimo hostis et arripio
urbs.

Mille malum cingo juvenis.

Nonne muto consilium?

Vinum tingo marmoreus
pavimentum templum.

VERBS.

RULE.—When two verbs come together, the latter is generally put in the infinitive mood.

The soldiers wish to honour you.	<i>Miles cupio colo tu.</i>
Be unwilling to touch me.	<i>Nolo tango ego.</i>
Dare to live well.	<i>Audeo vivo benè.</i>
O boy, begin to recognize thy mother.	<i>O puer, incipio cognosco mater.</i>
Remember to dismiss cares, and sleep.	<i>Memini mitto cura, et dormio.</i>
Necessity compels men to die.	<i>Necessitas cogo homo morior.</i>
Duty commands me to write.	<i>Officium jubeo ego scribo.</i>
The slave does not wish to live.	<i>Servus nolo vivo.</i>
Do they refuse to return?	<i>Ille ne recuso redeo.</i>
Learn to bear adversity with contentment.	<i>Disco fero res adversa æquus animus.</i>
The soul knows not how to forget.	<i>Animus nescio obliviscor.</i>
You seem to have some hope.	<i>Videor habeo nonnullus spes.</i>
The soul cannot die.	<i>Animus non possum morior.</i>
They do not wish to hear evil words.	<i>Non cupio audio malus verbum.</i>
Will you dare to say this?	<i>Audebis ne hic dico?</i>
I wish to find out such things.	<i>Voło exquiro talis.</i>

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

India sends ivory, and Italy
soldiers.

Civil war is unnatural, and
most ruinous.

The soldier loves to count and
tell of his wounds.

The very name of peace is
sweet.

All mortal things will perish.

Reckon the tree by its fruit,
not by its leaves.

The shepherd will soothe his
sheep.

Do not boys love to play?

The bird avoids the nets.

O boy, learn to despise plea-
sures.

That is a good man who de-
lights to keep the laws of
his country.

Do they give their sorrows to
the winds?

It was a calm night, and the
fair white moon was shin-
ing.

Do you dare to make mention
of this law?

India mitto ebur et Italia
miles.

Civilis bellum sum impius et
perniciossissimus.

Miles amo numero et dico
suus vulnus.

Ipse nomen pax sum dulcis.

Cunctus mortalis pereco.

Aestimo arbor fructus, non
folium.

Pastor mulceo oves.

Nonne puer amo ludo?

Avis vito rete.

O puer, disco temno voluptas.

Ille sum bonus vir qui gaudeo
servo lex patria.

Trado tristitia ventus?

Sum tranquillus nox, et can-
didus luna fulgeo.

Audeo ne facio mentio hic
lex.

The king praised the citizens
very much.

The power of the state is un-
certain.

Who can be ignorant of the
power of gold?

Science cannot lie.

Our friends seem to joke.

True love conquers all diffi-
culties.

Learning strengthens and
adorns the mind.

The prætor has led out two
legions.

Let us remove these riotous
men.

This is the only thing which
consoles me.

Do not riches corrupt the soul
of man?

The general's plans have all
failed.

Let us live holily.

Greece was the mother of
heroes, poets, orators, and
philosophers.

Use all diligence, and come
quickly to me.

The brave soldier is willing to
shed his blood for his coun-
try.

When will evils cease to harass
men?

Let us learn to remember acts
of kindness, and to forget
acts of injustice.

Rex laudo civis maximè.

Imperium res publica sum in-
certus.

Quis possum ignaro vis aurum?

Scientia nescio mentior.

Noster amicus videor jocor.

Verus amor vinco omnis diffi-
cultas.

Doctrina firmo et exorno
mens.

Prætor educo duo legio.

Removeo hic seditiosus homo.

Hic solus consolo ego.

Nonne divitiæ corrumpo ani-
mus humanus.

Imperator consilium omnis
cado.

Vivo sanctè.

Græcia sum mater heros,
pōeta, orator, et philoso-
phus.

Utor omnis diligentia (*abl.*
case) et venio cito ad ego
(*acc.*)

Fortis miles volo profundo
sanguis pro patria (*abl.*)

Quando malum cesso vexo
homo.

Disco recordor beneficium et
obliviscon injuria (*gen.*)

Will a slave dare to touch his
master?

That which is right, is de-
servedly praised.

The spring brings flowers, and
autumn fruit.

Look always back upon the
end.

Few men see a long and happy
life.

May God grant to us peace in
this life, and happiness in
the life to come.

Servusne audeo tango dominus.

*Is qui rectus sum, meritò
laudor.*

*Ver fero flos, et autumnus
fructus.*

Semper respicio finis.

*Paucus video longus et felix
vita.*

*Deus do ego (dat. plu.) pax in
hic vita (abl.) et felicitas in
futurus.*

THE END.

